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The COLUMBIAN Balance, AND REPOSITORY.

"HAIL SACRED POLITY, BY FREEDOM REAR'D!
"HAIL SACRED FREEDOM, WHEN BY LAW RESTRAIN'D!"
BEATTIE.

HUDSON, (NEW-YORK) *Tuesday*, AUGUST 5, 1806.

Original.

Hither the products of your closet-labors bring,
Enrich our columns, and instruct mankind.

FOR THE BALANCE.

MR. EDITOR,

I THINK it proper to inform you, that the performance of the engagement I made to introduce to the public the Manifeſto of Cheetham in a manner ſuitable to its importance, will be poſtponed for ſome time longer than I could have wiſhed.

The reaſons which induce this poſtponement, it is not neceſſary to mention. All that I mean to ſay at preſent is, that I believe I have found a key that will unlock one of the doors leading to the *penetralia* of the temple of democratic cabal.

A few words more, Mr. Editor. I have heard it obſerved, by ſome, that they perceive a determination on my part, to *build* up the glory of Cheetham at the *expence* of the importance of ſome of the moſt efficient characters in his party, and particularly of one of the moſt prominent individuals in the ſame. To obſervations of this ſort, I anſwer, that I do by no means feel diſpoſed to detract from the merits of others, to increaſe the fame of Cheetham—that I believe that De Witt Clinton is (after Cheetham) the moſt powerful individual in the Cheethamite party—that Cheetham is the ſun that illumines the party—that two ſuns cannot ſhine in the ſame firmament—of courſe, that De Witt Clinton muſt appear as an inferior luminary. But I conſider him inferior only to Cheetham. The one the greater light, to rule by day—the other the leſs, to govern by night: and to evince how ſincerely I wiſh to advance the glory of Mr. Clinton, I propoſe to all poets, philoſophers, hiſtorians, and orators, that they, in compliment to his worth, hereafter aſſign to the moon, the maſculine gender.

PELOPIDAS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

NO wonder if the democrats, or *genuine* republicans, ſhould complain of the proceedings of their leaders laſt winter. They were able to effect nothing, except to paſs a law againſt "bribery and corruption," for which the *federal republicans* were advocates; but which, it is feared, will be as little availing as the law againſt *duelling*. Thoſe who wiſhed to have their zeal remarked, may be the firſt tranſgreſſors in the former caſe, as they have been in the latter. Inſtead of being deprived of their offices, they have been continued and promoted.

For the removals from offices no reaſon has been given; and the places have been ſtrangely ſupplied. Nor were the removals ſo numerous as had been expected. Two of them which that double-fighted man, capt. *Cheetham*, had long announced, took place; few more of any conſequence. This is calculated to give diſſatisfaction; and is contrary to the republican principle, a *rotation* in office.—When a *comptroller* is made *ſecretary*, and a *clerk* is made *comptroller*, what benefit reſults to the maſs of republicans? Where is the turn of thoſe who have been kept ſo long in anxious expectation? Where the promiſes which have been held out to them at every election? Why was not the treaſurer removed? The threat of one *Cramer* to *eat* him, if he ſhould be appointed next winter, is conſidered as idle. The treaſurer is known to be tough, and might occaſion an indigeſtion not eaſily removed. The governor having no power of nomination more than any other member of the council, and only a caſting vote, no blame is imputed to him. His republican friends wholly excuſe him, as he ſtood in oppoſition to a fierce *Clintonian* band determined to thwart him in whatever meaſure he propoſed. Though it is confidently ſaid, that there was a majority in the legiſlature, advocates for the conſtitution and ſound principles, yet the Clintonians, by early, induſtrious, and artful management, obtained a council as much to their own mind as poſſible. After all, they have diſpleaſed their former adherents, who have ſhown their diſpleaſure at the laſt election. Thus it is, that men of ſelfiſh and ambitious views, often work their own downfall.

POLITICUS.

FOR THE BALANCE.

POLITICAL REFLECTIONS.
(CONTINUED.)

OUT of the ſame mouth, can there proceed bleſſing and curſing? Can a fountain ſend forth ſweet water and bitter? This apoſtle of revolutionizing, (Tom Paine) for farther he does not go, addreſſes the credulity of mankind, which certainly has a ſtronger influence than reaſon, becauſe it lies more in men's way, is more eaſily arrived at, and the more wonderful and ſtrange, produces the greater pleaſure; as the feats of a mountebank, by how much the more dextrous and amuſing they are, ſo in proportion he ſells his noſtrums: let a quack perform one cure, he is ſure of being employed by the ignorant and the credulous; for when the imagination gets finely in train, the deluſion is the ſweeter, and produces the greater fund of happineſs.

It is obſervable that ſome of nature's moſt diſagreeable productions are of very great benefit. Naturaliſts ſay, that the fin-

eſt eyes are found in the toad's head. Aſſes' ſkins make the beſt heads for drums; and the rattleſnake, hideous as it is, affords an excellent oil for ſome diſeaſes; the ſkin is ſaid to be ſerviceable in rheumatiſms; and excrements have been, in ſeveral caſes, uſed by philoſophers as ſalutary medicines.

It is the philoſopher alone that can inveſtigate the properties of things, and can infer their immediate uſes, or their remote effects; for from their nature, conſtruction, and component parts of material things, he is enabled, by certain arcana, to eſtimate their effect upon the mind. Now ſince Paine may deſervedly be ranked among the things which, to ſome of our ſpecies, create more or leſs abhorrence, yet our all-wiſe philoſophers know how ſerviceable he is to the body politic; and one amongſt the reſt, appreciates his labours as of the moſt uſeful kind. Indeed in our great cauſe of republicaniſm, now lately adopted and received by us, as genuine, (diſtinct from that Lyſander inſtituted among the Athenians) Paine's labours were moſt ſingularly uſeful, not ſerving as an opiate, but as a vomit, that would free men from certain baneful ideas, which might, and did ariſe in their minds. In any kind of change in the natural, or body politic, whether by purge or vomit, there are uneaſy ſenſations excited, and there muſt be an irritation of the veſſels in either caſe. We were apt to get into ſteady habits, quite foreign to the purpoſes of republicaniſm, and to eſteem them in a meaſure agreeable to a mode of purſuit repugnant to that of the genuine kind, and ſanctioned by Paine himſelf.

I own I may have been a little harſh in my opinion reſpecting Mr. Paine; but as I judged agreeably to the old faſhioned mode, I have been thought bitter by the new, and now apprehend in the plaineſt manner, there were ſeveral errors we ought to have eradicated from our own minds. Of theſe, ſeveral inſtances might be given.

Was it not a ſhame to our country, that George Waſhington ſhould engroſs all the fame of fighting Britain, and ruling this country, when others as good as he, ought to enjoy their ſhare? Mr. Paine himſelf would have been forgotten, had it not been for his appearing now and then in print. However that was his own fault, by ſtaying too long in France, to inſtruct that people, who as they ſtood in need, ſo they found in him a moſt excellent inſtructor, every way ſuited to their wants.

There is no man of reflection, who can deny, but that we would be at a loſs what to have thought of the abilities of Mr. Waſhington, were it not for this ſuperior, this ſagacious man, Tom Paine; his big *I* could ſee, his perſpicacious mind perceive, and his large ideas conceive: add to this, his wonderful abilities unravelled [illegible] the wickedneſs and deſigns of Mr. [illegible] I only own I am at a loſs [illegible]

me, whether he aſſiſted him in the excellent retreat after Braddock's defeat; but no man can be ſottiſh enough to think, that general Waſhington could ever have fought the battle of Brandywine, that of Monmouth or ſeveral others, without him. Does he not deſerve equal praiſe with Tirtæus, the lame poet, who inſpired the Spartans by his poems, to continue the war againſt the Meſſinians, and rouſe the ſoldiers againſt that renowned hero, Ariſtomenes. Let us ſuppoſe the Athenians conſulted and received anſwer from the oracle of Delphos, that they ſhould find this general: It is agreed that poet and prophet were ſynonymous, amongſt the ancients, and aſſuredly amongſt us moderns, there are none who pretend to more knowledge concerning oracles than Paine; for he has proved, *ſine contradictione*, that prophecies are only the fabrication of deſigning men, who pretend to publiſh them five hundred years before they come to paſs, or themſelves are born, and then have the aſſurance to obtrude themſelves with another name to ſhew their fulfillment.

I have underſtood that Mr. Waſhington, notwithſtanding the adventitious fame he has acquired, had not a ſufficient knowledge of compoſition to write the letters to Congreſs, which go under his name, but was obliged to have recourſe to a ſecretary; and who ſo well adapted to that purpoſe as Paine? I was not aware, at firſt, of all the excellencies of this man: He revolutionized America, taught Waſhington the art of war, and directed, (for who elſe could) the inditing thoſe ſagacious letters to Congreſs in the late war.

(To be continued)

Selected.

MIRANDA's EXPEDITION.

No circumstance transpired during the late trial of Mess. Smith and Ogden, which gave more reasonable cause of suspicion against the government, than the refusal of Mr. Madison and other executive officers to attend as witnesses, on the pretence that their services could not be dispensed with at Washington. Of this circumstance, reasonable and impartial men can have but one opinion; and this opinion is well expressed in the following communication, which is copied from the *Boston Gazette*, of the 24th ult. [Edit. Bal.]

COMMUNICATION.

THE broad indellible ſtamp of the Aurora, is unequivocal wickedneſs: but the Richmond Enquirer, is ſuch a mongrel mixture of what is knaviſh and what is filly, that I can never peruſe it without feeling at once two ſenſations equally predominant, viz. Contempt and Deteſtation. In the Aurora I am never diſappointed; I expect political baſeneſs, and always find it. It is not, like the Enquirer and National Intelligencer, conſtantly profeſſing candor and impartiality, and practiſing neither. It is bold and unbluſhing; but the others will be equally guilty of political cheating and falſehood; yet, at the ſame time, with a modeſt bluſh urge the neceſſity of fairneſs, and deſcant on the beauty of truth.

The prattling of children is ſometimes amuſing. On the queſtion whether or not Mr. Madiſon ought to attend the trial of Ogden and Smith, the Enquirer ſays:

"The proſecution of Mr. Ogden is inſtituted by the government itſelf, for the general *good* of the country. But the abſence of Mr. Madiſon from the ſeat of government, *may* produce ſtill greater *injury* to the country than even the complete failure of that proſecution. He is the great reſponſible agent of the executive. Into *his* hands the *moſt material intereſts* of the union are confided. Would it not therefore, be better to encounter the riſk of ſeeing a proſecution *diſmiſſed* by the judge on account of the non-attendance of witneſſes, whom he might even deem eſſential to the defence of the accuſed, than that the ſecretary of ſtate ſhould be abſent, and the *wheels of the government itſelf poſſibly arreſted?*"

Who is not delighted with this ſhrewd, this profound paragraph? The proſecution of Smith and Ogden, was for the *good* of the country. How ſo? Is it for the good of the country to puniſh Ogden and Smith? Allowing *they only* were concerned in the equipment of the Leander, there might be a propriety in their puniſhment. But the adminiſtration itſelf is ſolemnly charged with knowing, conniving at, and encouraging this expedition. The *good* of the country requires their vindication from theſe charges. The good of the country requires that Mr. Madiſon, Mr. Wagner, Doctor Thornton, &c. ſhould repair to New York, and there under oath vindicate the Executive. What vaſt *good* will the *country* receive from the acquittal or condemnation of Ogden and Smith? The honor of the Executive, and the *good* and the *honor* of the country, depend on the acquittal or condemnation of the Adminiſtration. What part they took in Miranda's expedition, is what the country is ſolicitous to know; and the country might know, were the Executive ſo diſpoſed. It is all ſham, all idle, for the preſident to pretend that the ſecretary and others *cannot* be ſpared from the ſeat of government. Who believes it? I have aſked ſeveral democrats, who candidly acknowledge that the ſecretary's refuſal to attend the trial is the *ſtrongeſt preſumptive evidence*, that the Adminiſtration was concerned in the expedition. One may aſk indeed, with an air of plauſible triumph, can Mr. Jefferſon have ordered the proſecution of Smith and Ogden, when he was a *partaker* in the enterprize? Little indeed do men know what Mr. Jefferſon is capable of adviſing, or to what Mr. Madiſon will not yield, who believes ſuch duplicity foreign to their characters.

Would Mr. Jefferſon *privately* give Callender at different times, one hundred and ſixty-ſix dollars; Callender, who called Waſhington and Adams all that was baſe: and at the ſame time *publicly* ſpeak in the moſt exalted terms of Waſhington; and of Adams ſolemnly declare before the ſenate of the United States, that his *talents* and his *integrity* had been long known to him; and would he *pray* for his continuance in the preſidency, when he had been doing, and was ſtill doing all in his power to thruſt him from the helm, that he might obtain his place? Would Mr. Jefferſon do this, yet ſhrink from the duplicity manifeſted in this expedition of Miranda? I never can believe him guiltleſs of any particular charge, merely becauſe inconſiſtency, meanneſs or hypocriſy, are the leading traits in that charge. Miranda told a plauſible tale: Mr. Jefferſon and Mr. Madiſon were willing to aſſiſt all they could *with ſafety*. If Miranda ſucceeded in revolutionizing, liberating, and republicanizing South America, the adminiſtration were to have halt the credit of it; if he failed, it was not to be known that the adminiſtration knew aught of the plan. We did not war with Spain; had we done ſo, the *foreſight* and *ſagacity* of Mr. Jefferſon in aſſiſting Miranda, would have been the theme of eulogy in all the democratic papers from Maine to Georgia. Miranda was bold, open, careleſs; his object, known to government, and many in New-York and elſewhere, became ſoon generally notorious; the adminiſtration was accuſed of participation. What ſhall be done? We will *proſecute* Ogden and Smith. This will be *in appearance* point blank evidence of our innocence; and, if it come to trial, witneſſes ſhall be out of the way, or the proſecution ſhall be diſmiſſed; at any rate we'll be clear; the majority of the people are for us, 162 to 14, and *our* newſpapers can eaſily prove us innocent. Such a plan might have anſwered, if Miranda had been more private.

To Mr. Madiſon, the Enquirer ſays, are confided "the *moſt material intereſts of the union;*" and, if he goes to New-York, the "*wheels of the government itſelf may poſſibly be arreſted.*" If it were poſſible for a child of three years old to beget offſpring, I ſhould have ſuppoſed this ſentiment to have proceeded from ſuch offſpring. The wheels of government may be ſtopped. But if Jefferſon, Madiſon, Gallatin, Smith, Dearborn, Granger and others, be abſent months together, there is no danger of government's ſtopping. "It would be better to encounter the riſk of ſeeing a proſecution *diſmiſſed* by a judge," &c. This was written before the trial commenced in New-York. The Enquirer is contriving how to ſcreen the government. "Diſmiſſed by the judge." What can more evidently ſhow that the Enquirer thinks the adminiſtration guilty, than this advice and contrivance beforehand how to be rid of their difficulty? The adminiſtration would do better to tie the editor of the Enquirer to ſome tree in the woods, than to ſuffer his uſe of a pen; one ſo leaky and ſilly is conſtantly bringing them into a hobble; and when he tries to vindicate, he fixes them deeper in the mire.

All that Mr. Ogden can hope for, ſays the Enquirer, is, "that by *proving* the government was *concerned* in the expedition it may ſerve to *leſſen* his *fine* and impriſonment." It ſeems predetermined then, that Mr. Ogden ſhall be *fined* and *impriſoned*, but, if he ſhall prove that he acted with the knowledge, conſent and advice of the adminiſtration, that adminiſtration will not *fine* and *impriſon* him ſo much nor ſo long for having *conformed to their wiſhes;* but even in this caſe he muſt be *fined* and *impriſoned*. And this is an editor of a newſpaper who writes thus: Pho! Pho!

"It is no doubt to be deſired, that Mr. Madiſon *could* attend the court to refute the unfounded ſuſpicions that have been levelled againſt our adminiſtration, on account of the Miranda affair. But we *muſt* wave the *pleaſure* and *advantages* of this event, in conſideration of the ſuperior intereſts of the ſtate."

How did the editor of the Enquirer know beforehand that Mr. Madiſon *could not* attend? "We *muſt* (how was that known?) wave the *pleaſure* and *advantage*," &c. *Fear* and *guilt* will be ſuppoſed rather the cauſes that keep Mr. Madiſon at home.

Editor's Cloſet.

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER.

"I have juſt read the oration, on the late anniverſary, by P. H. WENDOVER, in the city of New-York. The printer was wiſe in not ſetting his name to it; for he has made the moſt unpardonable blunders; ſuch as *groanining* for *groaning; revive* for *review; infationable* for *infatiable; threatened* for *treated*, &c. &c. Never have I ſeen ſuch a miſerable ſpecimen of typography; and I ſuſpect the printer to be a *democrat* more than commonly ſtupid. Admitting that Mr. Wendover could not, or did not ſpell, it was the buſineſs of him who ſuperintended the preſs, to make the neceſſary corrections.

"On the oration I ſhall make a very few remarks. "Governed by laws emanating from the people," ſays the orator, "and faithfully adminiſtered by the wiſdom of a JEFFERSON—Excellent citizen—enlightened ſtateſman! In vain ſhall cruel ſlander attach the epithet *infidel!* Thy FAME ſhall live in the breaſts of *freemen*—thy VIRTUES and REPUBLICANISM ſhall be celebrated by the *world*, and, with the glories of WASHINGTON, deſcend to unborn millions," &c. This is, perhaps, the moſt animated part of the oration, and yet it falls below what one *Allen B. Magruder* has done, in ſeating Mr. Jefferſon "like Jupiter on the top of Olympus, viewing in ſerenity and ſilence the fate of empires." It cannot be agreeable to *federal republicans* to ſee Jefferſon compared to Waſhington. This is a trick of the *Clintonian* faction, and has ſtrikingly ſhown their hypocriſy. As to the *infidelity* of Mr. Jefferſon, it will require at leaſt another pamphlet by *Timoleon*, ſaid to be *Tunis Wortman*, to diſprove it.

"There is one part which I wonder that Mr. Wendover ventured. "In ſingle combat," ſays he, "ſpill a brother's blood. Shall an American, contending for the right of government by the *voice of the people*, aſſume the prerogative to ſlay a fellow-man? Shall our citizens be permitted with impunity to ſtain the heroiſm of Columbia, with the name of murder? Forbid it," &c. This is a ſevere cenſure on the practice of *dueling;* and though this was to be expected from the religious principles of Mr. Wendover, yet conſidering that his leaders were guilty, and that he held an office under them, it is remarkable that he declares his ſentiments ſo freely. It is to me a proof of his integrity, however miſtaken he may be in his political opinions. When perſons are continued in office, and even promoted, who are guilty of what Mr. Wendover calls *murder*, ſurely every virtuous citizen will cry aloud.

"The damages given againſt captain Cheetham I think high. Though I wiſh the licentiouſneſs or the preſs to be corrected, yet I do not approve of perſons being *whipped to death*. Cheetham, Holt, and all ſuch creatures, are leſs culpable than their employers. If the money come out of the pockets of the latter I have no objection. Any mayor of the city of N. York can eaſily afford a greater ſum from his enormous income.

"I obſerve that Cheetham promiſes, in giving an account of the trial of Col. Smith, to "pay the ſtricteſt regard to truth." There may have been a neceſſity for this promiſe; and every body will believe it, juſt as much as they would his oath. Col. Smith was a principal perſon in the famous coalition of *Burrites* and *Clintonians;* though Cheetham did not toaſt him, but *John Swartwout*.

"The ground of controverſy between *Crouſe* and *Holt*, is not underſtood here. Will you pleaſe to inform me what is the matter?"

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

The caſe of Selleck Osborn, having for ſome days, occupied much of the public attention, we propoſe to copy into our next paper, a ſtatement of the affair under the hand of the ſheriff.

No full and accurate account of the Late total eclipſe of the ſun, as it appeared to obſervers in this place, having been publiſhed, we have copied a very minute deſcription from the Anthology, publiſhed at Boſton, where the appearance was ſo ſimilar that *Hudſon* might with propriety be ſubſtituted for *Boſton*.

"FABIUS," next week.

Monitorial.

To aid the cause of virtue and religion.

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TO THE EDITOR OF THE BALANCE.

SIR,

WITHOUT any intention of desiring a deviation from your resolution against admitting religious controversy into the Balance, I pray you to insert the following remarks, submitted for good and useful purposes, to the public, and occasioned by the relation contained in your paper of last week, of the horrid and inhuman murder committed at Augusta, (Me.) by capt. James Purinton, on the bodies of his wife, six of his children, and at last on himself, with an axe and a razor.

From this melancholy publication it appears, that he sharpened the axe the day before this horrid deed took place—and previous to which he wrote his brother a letter, informing him of his intended death. It appears also, that he was a man of property, an industrious and respectable character, and strongly attached to his family; and the publication further adds, that he was a warm believer in the doctrine of universal salvation.

This abominable doctrine, when believed and brought to practice, causes almost all the *suicides* of which we hear; its votaries, being convinced by their false and infatuated teachers, that none will go to hell, but all must receive happiness after this life, let their conduct in this world or their exit out of it be what it may—a doctrine not more false than inconsistent with common sense.

Is it not rational to believe that a just God will punish such grievous and aggravated offences? Certainly it is. Hence, then, the doctrine of universal salvation is erroneous, and ilty calculated for moral examples in civil society.

From every rational conclusion I can make, those persons professing the doctrine of universalism and deism, ought not to be admitted as evidences in a court of justice; for the one believes in being eternally happy hereafter, do what they please; and the other denies the scriptures of the old and new testament, the only basis of testing the truth on which we can build our civil and moral government, for the benefit of society, and our hopes of future happiness in the world to come.

ZADOCK.

Miscellany.

FROM THE MONTHLY ANTHOLOGY.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE TOTAL ECLIPSE OF THE SUN, JUNE 16th, 1806.

A TOTAL eclipse of the sun is a rare and interesting occurrence. In May, 1706, there was one observed in Switzerland and in the southern parts of France. On the 22d of April, 1715, the sun was totally eclipsed at London. Accounts of both those eclipses were published in the transactions of the Royal Society. The last was observed by Dr. Halley, who remarks, that there had not before been seen a total eclipse of the sun at London, since the 20th March, 1140. "Having found," says Dr. Halley, "by comparing what had been formerly observed of solar eclipses, that the whole shadow would fall upon England, I thought it a very proper opportunity to get the dimensions of the shade ascertained by observation, and accordingly I caused a small map of England, describing the track and bounds thereof, to be dispersed all over the kingdom, with a request to the curious to observe what they could about it, but more especially to note the time of continuance of total darkness." It is to be regretted, that some such method had not been adopted in this country, previous to the remarkable eclipse which we have recently witnessed. We hope we shall be pardoned, when we remark, that our *Savans* appear to have been somewhat remiss in omitting to invite and direct the public attention on this interesting occasion. At the same time we must express our acknowledgments to the ingenious author of a pamphlet, which, to the extent of its circulation, in a great degree accomplished the desired purpose. It was written, we understand, by Mr. Andrew Newell, a young printer of Boston, whose predilection for astronomical studies has prompted him to assiduous application to that sublime branch of science, and whose advances therein are said to be respectable.

A number of gentlemen in Boston, who had furnished themselves with proper instruments, agreed to meet on the morning of the 16th at the house of Mr. Benjamin Bussey, in Summer street, for the purpose of observing the eclipse. Their observations, as communicated by their committee of arrangements, are as follow.

"Our observations were made in Mr. Bussey's garden with three achromatick telescopes, which we shall distingush by the numbers 1, 2, 3. No. 1 magnified about 45 times; No. 2 was furnished with a double object glass, and magnified about 70 times; the magnifying power of No. 3 was small, but it gave a clear and distinct vision. The time was determined by an excellent watch with a second hand Observations of corresponding altitudes for adjusting our time were omitted. Suitable instruments on which we could rely were not readily to be obtained, and it was not found convenient to pay the requisite attention, without which such observations would have been nugatory or delusive. We therefore determined to consider president Webber's clock, at Cambridge, as our standard, and to compare our watch with it immediately after our observations should be finished.

The gentlemen at telescopes No. 1 and 2 were placed near to each other. Their observations corresponded, excepting as respects the end of the eclipse.

By telescope No. 1 and 2:—	
Beginning,	10h. 3 21
Beginning of total obscuration of the sun,	11. 22 31
End of the same,	11. 27 09
End of eclipse by No. 1,	12. 48 01
Ditto, by No. 2,	12. 47 59

Observations with telescope, No. 3:—

Beginning,	10h. 3 20
Beginning of total darkness,	11. 22 40
End of the same,	11 27 08
End of the eclipse,	12 48 07

The duration of total darkness, according to two of the observers, was 4 minutes 38 seconds. By the other, 4m. 28sec. Two other gentlemen also noted the time of total obscuration, as nearly as they could by their watches, and both pronounced it to be upwards of 4 minutes.

The duration of the eclipse, was, by

No. 1,	2h. 44 40
No. 2,	2. 44 38
No. 3,	2. 44 47

Mean duration, by the three observations, 2h. 44 41 2-3

The watch was found to be 14 seconds slower than president Webber's clock, with which it was compared in the afternoon. Adding 14 seconds to each of our observations, they may be considered as having been made by the clock used by the president; allowance should be made however for the small difference of longitude between Boston and Cambridge, and for the possible variation in the rate of going of the watch, between the time of our observations and the comparison made with the clock at Cambridge. The president has not yet finished his observations for the correction of his clock. When they shall be completed, and, together with his observations on the eclipse, shall be communicated, the use and value of our observations will be better determined.

In this vicinity, and probably throughout New-England, this interesting phenomenon was observed under very favorable circumstances. The day was remarkably fine. Not a cloud obscured any portion of the hemisphere. The air was dry and clear, and the heavens, before the obscurations, were in a robe of brightest azure. The wind was north-west in the morning, but shifted to north-east after the eclipse commenced, and continued easterly until its completion. The thermometer, exposed to the open air, in the shade, on a north wall, fell eleven degrees. No dew fell. This was ascertained by placing on a board a piece of soft paper, twelve inches square, which was accurately weighed before the commencement of the eclipse and immediately after the emersion of the sun. No difference in the weight was perceived. There was a sensible chilliness however, in the air, and some of the company found an outside garment very comfortable. The mercury in the barometer stood at 30,2 from 8 o'clock, until 2 P. M.

Venus appeared in the south-west, about 15 minutes before the total obscuration, and was visible more than 20 minutes after the appearance of light. Our situation was not favorable for noticing the stars. From a comparison of the accounts of different persons in our circle, with reference to a celestial globe, it appeared that Aldebaran, Capella, Castor, Procyon, and two of the stars in Oryon, were noticed.

A little before the total obscuration, a deep dark shade, resembling an approaching thunder storm, was observed at the westward. As the eclipse went off, a similar appearance was noticed on the eastern side of the horizon. The departing light of the sun was supportable to the naked eye. It was otherwise with the first returning light, which was an extremely vivid and inexpressibly rapid in its access. The portion of the sun which first re-appeared, was, to the naked eye, of a globular form, and seemed like a ball of fire

A luminous ring surrounded the moon after the sun was totally hid. From the accounts given of former total eclipses of the sun, this appearance was expected; but in brilliancy and magnitude it seems to have exceeded any of which we find an account. In the eclipse of 1715, abovementioned, Dr. Halley computes the luminous ring to be about a "digit, or perhaps a tenth part of the moons diameter." We were not prepared to measure the breadth of the ring, that appeared at this time, but should judge it to be at least double the dimensions of that recorded by Dr. Halley. The light was of a pale white, and the ring was, externally, irregular. Vivid corruscations, of a reddish or purple color, were seen with the glasses, proceeding from the moon's edge. One of our company, at one moment, counted six of these lucid pencils, issuing from different parts of the orb of the moon, at irregular distances, and with smaller illuminated points between them, in form and disposition resembling the points on the card of a common compass. The darkness was not so great as expected. It was found necessary however to make use of a lantern to ascertain the time precisely by our watch. If we were to judge from the number of stars that appeared, the light must have been greater, than at the time of full moon; this light, however, did not wholly proceed from the luminous ring above mentioned, which though bright and exhibiting a strong contrast to the dark body of the moon, which it inclosed, did not cast any sensible shadow. A crepuscular brightness appeared all around in the lower parts of the hemisphere, at the time of total obscuration of the sun Doctor Halley notices a similar brightness round the horizon in the eclipse of 1715, and gives a satisfactory explanation of it. "So much of the segment of our atmosphere," he observes, "as was above the horizon, and was without the cone of the moon's shadow, was more or less enlightened by the sun's beams, and its reflection gave a diffuse light, which made the air seem hazy, and hindered the appearance of the stars." This brightness he remarked as more distinguishable in the south-east.

The same remark was made here by those, most favorably situated to notice this appearance.

During the total obscuration, some of the company remarked, that the moon, with its surrounding glory, appeared nearer to the eye, than the sun or moon usually appear. The exhibition was wonderfully magnificent and sublime, and inspired one universal sentiment of admiration and awe, which we shall not attempt to describe. We seemed to be in the more immediate presence of Deity, while this interesting spectacle was exhibiting in his august temple. The morning was ushered in with the usual hum of business, which gradually diminished as the darkness advanced. One uninterrupted silence at length prevailed. A fresh breeze which had prevailed, now subsided, and all was calm; the birds retired to rest; the rolling chariot and rumbling car were no more heard; the axe and the hammer were suspended. Returning light re-animated the face of things. We seemed as in the dawn of creation, when God said *let there be light, and there was light*, and an involuntary cheer of gratulation burst from the spectators, especially the youthful groups in the streets, and on the surrounding hills.

The committee, in pursuance of their commission, proceed to report some particulars, that escaped their personal observation. The cows on the common, we are told, discovered sensible marks of agitation—some of them left the ground and proceeded homeward, the rest gathered round a person, who was crossing the common at the time, and followed him with apparent anxiety, as if soliciting protection.

We have heard, from several persons, a remark, of a singular appearance in the shade of trees. The figures of numerous little crescents were observed in many places. We first heard them mentioned by some gentlemen in the government of the college, who assisted President Webber in his observations at Cambridge. The same thing was observed by several persons in this town in yards and gardens, and in the mall. A gentleman at Plymouth, with whose letter we are favored, remarks a similar appearance there. They were called by some the shadows of the leaves. This seems to be incorrect. They appeared as lucid spots, of a faint white light, and their direction and figure varied with the different phases of the eclipse. It has been suggested, that they were the image of the sun, produced by its rays, shining through the interstices of the leaves, on the principle of the Camera Obscura. This explanation appears satisfactory, and from the best accounts we can procure of the direction, they exhibited an inverted image of the sun, as they should do if produced on the principle above mentioned. It has been asked indeed, if this solution be correct, why does not the entire image of the sun appear in similar situations to daily observation? The fact is that it does thus appear, though it may not have been observed, of which any person may be satisfied, who will examine the shade of trees on a smooth surface, when the sun is near the meridian. Faint light spots of a circular form, are very perceptible. They were, stronger and more distinct during the eclipse, from the deep surrounding shade. Several persons have remarked the distinct and well-defined shade of objects, when the sun was nearly obscured. It seemed to them that a profile might be taken as perfectly as from a shade thrown on a wall by means of a lamp. We do not find, however, that this appearance under the leaves of trees has been before noticed on similar occasions

We wish for further observations on this subject, and that other explanations may be offered, if what is here suggested be not satisfactory.

We have taken some pains to collect accounts from other places of observations on this remarkable eclipse. We were particularly desirous of ascertaining the northern and southern limits of the shadow. At Newport, Nantucket, and Martha's Vineyard, the eclipse, we are informed, was not total; but it was total at New-Bedford, at Rochester, at Wareham, and at Falmouth, on the northern side of the vineyard sound. It was not total at Portland, nor at Biddeford; but it was so at Kennebunk, between Biddeford and Portsmouth. If this information be correct, the breadth of the shadow was about 120 miles, and enveloped the entire territory of Massachusetts *proper*, excepting Martha's Vineyard and Nantucket.

Some persons, who were on the water in the harbor, noticed during the total obscuration, particles of congealed mist, resembling snow, flitting through the air. The same appearance is said to have been noticed at Gloucester, on Cape Ann, but we have no accurate information on the subject. At Plymouth, the fishermen in the bay observed the luminous appearance of the spray of the sea, which is frequently apparent in the night on the ocean. Dr. Halley intimates some appearances of alarm among the *fish*, during the eclipse of 1715. We have not heard any similar remark at this time.

No spots were seen upon the face of the sun. The luminous drops, which are mentioned by many astronomers as very apparent in former eclipses when the sun is reduced to a small thread of light, were noticed by some observers; by others they were not seen. Some small inequalities were observed, by some of our company, on the lower edge of the moon; but they could not be perceived by others. Some persons have remarked, that the luminous ring round the moon, at the time of total obscuration of the sun, was smaller and of a fainter light on the upper side, than on any other part of her circumference.

Some further particulars, which we have not leisure at present to digest, may be the subject of a future communication."

Boston, June 30th.

FROM THE FREDERICK-TOWN HERALD.

FALSE RUMOURS.

WE take the liberty to express our disbelief of the reports:

That our august President Jefferson is about uniting himself in marriage with Letitia Raniolini, the pious mother of the imperial family of the Bonapartes.

That in consideration of said marriage, the Emperor Napoleon is to ensure to the President Jefferson the presidency permanent over the American states, reversionary to the said Napoleon in default of male heirs special to the said President Jefferson and the said Empress mother Letitia, but in the meanwhile descendible and inheritable according to the succession of the Salique law, established of old by Pharamond king of the Franks, and lately revived and confirmed in the new Corsican Dynasty.

That the property of the Angloman federalists (being themselves exterminated according to a secret article of the compact particularly insisted on by the President) is all to be put in requisition so as to render the revenues of the American chief more worthy of the fortunes and dignity of the imperial Letitia, who is stated some years ago to have received from her bountiful son two millions of livres as an establishment, besides presents to the amount of 600,000 livres, and an annuity of 1,200,000 livres.

That the two millions of dollars, under pretence of being designed to buy the Floridas from *Spain*, lately carried to *France* by the new envoy Skipwith in the brig Hornet, are actually intended to be laid out in trinkets and jewels and sympathetic powders and philtres and wedding paraphernalia and other spousal gifts from the said President Jefferson to his said intended consort, once known by her maiden name of Letitia Raniolini the daughter (as is said) of an attorney or a blacksmith, afterwards the wife of the soldier Carlo Bonaparte and the mistress of Mr. D. Marbœuf, commander for the king of France in Corsica, but now the mother of the great emperor of emperors and of princes and princesses, besides being herself a most illustrious saint.

That as soon as these grand arrangements are carried into effect, and the new regimen is completed, Mr. Duncan M'Farland is to be made a titulary of the grand dignitaries of the empire, cost of arms a whip and a *halter*, motto from the order of the knights of the *Garter*, "Honi soit qui mal y pense"—Evil be to him that evil thinks.

That a new paper currency is to supplant the old federal coin, to be denominated certificates, bearing on one side the stamp of Dr. Leib, and on the other an impression of the great philosopher Jefferson in the act of directing a letter to Gabriel Jones.

That all matters of religion shall be settled and adjusted by a concordat on the principles of the Notes on Virginia, which that eminent luminary, Mr. Thomas Paine, shall be invited to draw.

That there shall be one Grand Academy of state, called the Fredonian Academy of Scavans, headed by Doctor Mitchill, who shall also be the national orator, and once in every day pronounce an eulogium on the system of government and on the Mitchillian system.

That there shall be created a legion of honour, to be stiled the mammoth legion, for the reward of personal qualities, in which none shall be admitted as members, who cannot prove that they have either deserted their posts in the hour of trial, or tried to cheat their benefactor, or to dishonour their friend's wife, or have laboured to ruin their country, to degrade its constitution and laws, to vitiate and corrupt its morals, to vilify, proscribe and destroy its best and truest patriots.

That there shall be an immense flotilla of gun boats, to issue from a dry dock, and at this very favorable season when the corn-fields are driest, to hold their course direct to the mountain of salt, thence to the land of horned frogs, thence to the region of hogs with their navels on their backs, thence to the kingdom of prairies, and thence with all the accumulated riches and rarities of fifteen millions purchase in a straight line to the cave in Carter's mountain, there to unload and deposit, and to be tested and examined agreeably to a lately improved "System of weights and measures."

That Louisiana and the Floridas are to be bought over again and their limits defined, about once in every three years, or oftener in case Bonaparte wants money, or in case of a new birth or a new marriage in any branch of his imperial family.

That Mr. John Randolph, for his conspiracy with the enemies of France and her good ally the executive of the United States, is to be deported to Cayenne like some of the French Moderés or sent to

Paris to be strangled in the temple like Pichegru, or to be shot in the wood of Vincennes like the Duke D' Enghein, or else be condemned a whole session of Congress to witness without exposing the folly and corruption of the public councils, and to listen in patience to "the bawl and barbarity" of Crowninshield and Sloan and Bidwell and Findley and Smilie and Alston and Gregg—"words, words, words—nothing but words," and shocking murders of king's English—compared to which he may deem the pestilence of Cayenne, the dungeons of the temple, and the horrors of Vincennes to be pity and mercy and kindness.

That William Duane is to be the minister of police, and Aaron Burr the grand judge.

That when all these events——

But why do we pester our readers with these reports and predictions and projects, which we again beg leave to doubt, which we dare say will not *all* take place, and which it is totally out of our power to stay or to prevent.

Political.

FROM THE N. Y. EVENING POST.

THE MIRANDA TRIAL.

THIS trial, whose importance, in both a moral and political point of view, will bring it hereafter more at full length before our readers, will now be touched but slightly. Various considerations, however, unite to compel us to present, at this early period, some general views, which seem more particularly to be rendered necessary for the purpose of preventing artful and interested men from giving an erroneous direction to the public mind. After the Report, which is in the press, shall have come forth, we shall then resume the subject.

In some remarks which we offered on "Ogden's memorial," in June last, we declared ourselves satisfied to abide the verdict of the jury which was to pass between the accused and their country, and admitted that as "their defence would rest entirely on proving that they were encouraged by the government, the *verdict must be conclusive on the point.* If convicted, it must be believed that the administration were entirely innocent of any knowledge of the affair; if acquitted, then must the whole guilt rest on them."

The cause has now been tried, solemnly tried, and after a full, fair and impartial hearing of the whole case, the verdict of two intelligent and independent juries, have pronounced that the defendants are NOT GUILTY. It may not be improper here to remind the reader that these prosecutions have been instituted against two of their fellow-citizens by the immediate direction of the president of the United States; and that while the issues were pending, and the accused, by the humane construction of our laws, entitled of right to be considered innocent, and to have their cases come before the jury under that favorable impression, the president availed himself of his prerogative, and actually punished one of them (col. Smith) by depriving him of his office and his family of support: thus prejudging the case, and thus presenting him before the jury, not as a presumptively innocent man, whose guilt was to be established by the accuser, but as a presumptively guilty man who was to take on himself the burden of proving himself innocent. A proceeding unparalleled in the legal annals of this country. An upright jury however, has stepped in between the oppressed and the oppressor.

We rejoice at this decision, because it is just, and because it proves that our citizens are too wise and virtuous after all, to destroy each other for party considerations, or for the purposes of promoting an insecure, treacherous and cowardly policy in the government. All the friends of humanity will rejoice at the effect which this verdict must produce in favor of our unfortunate citizens who have been captured by the Spaniards. If a hasty decision has not already determined their fate, the developement of the fact, now no longer doubted by any one, that the expedition under general Miranda, was *instituted with the knowledge of the American government*, must arrest every rigorous proceeding by transferring the responsibility for what has been done, from the *individuals* who were the actors, to the *administration* which connived at and was originally the cause of their conduct.

It has been suggested, that these proceedings against col. Smith and Mr. Ogden were necessary political compliances with the wishes of the minister of France and Spain. We spurn the idea of averting public danger by the sacrifice of our fellow-citizens. If injustice has been done to Spain, let us trace the injustice *to its source.* It will be more safe and honorable to our country, and the reparation will be more satisfactory to Spain, if we degrade and punish the DECEIVER, than by treacherously betraying the *Deceived.*

But while we fix our attention on this interesting question, let us be just; let Mr. Jefferson have a fair trial—a fairer than it was *intended* the accused Smith and Ogden should have—*let him produce every species of evidence* legal and even informal in his favor: Let him be permitted to mitigate and extenuate what he may not be able fully to justify; but let him know that the voices of all honest men unite to concur in demanding an explicit answer to the questions—*Whether he was not fully informed that general Miranda came to this country for the express purpose of fitting out the expedition which has sailed for Caraccas? Whether it was not known to him that col. Smith was employed in those identical transactions, for which he has been first punished by taking away from him a lucrative office, equal in its operation to a fine of six thousand dollars a year for life, and next prosecuted as a criminal at the bar of a court of justice? And lastly, Whether this same prosecution was not set on foot by his express and personal direction?*

This affair cannot be smothered; public sympathy for the victims at Derne is not yet extinguished—but every nerve in our country will be agonized if the lives of the prisoners at Caraccas are sacrificed to conceal a personal error, or as the price of personal popularity. More of this hereafter. It will be to be seen if any administration can stand such conduct.

Hudson, *August 5.*

Be it our weekly task,
To note the passing tidings of the times.

.....

☞ *TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.*

WE are desired to mention, that propositions for building a Bridge across the Kinderhook Creek, between the mouth of the Claverack Creek and John Townsend's Mills, will be received by Alexander Mc Macken, or Peter I. Vosburgh, at Kinderhook Landing—James Hyatt, or Samuel Reynolds, at Hudson.

Persons wishing to contract to build said Bridge are requested to present their plans and estimate of expence, in order that measures may be taken to complete the work as soon as possible.

From the Coffee-House desk. Intelligence has been received that eight prisoners, taken in Miranda's schooners died in their chains; that fifteen *officers* (being the whole in number) were to be hanged, and that all the privates were to be released. All the Spanish ports were opened to neutrals on the 8th of this month.

[*Ev. Post, July* 26.]

The sch'r Five Sisters of Norfolk, about 6 weeks since, sailed from St. Jago de Cuba, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo (except a small part) taken in at this port. On the day on which she sailed a small open boat pretending (or perhaps was) to be a Spanish privateer took possession of the Five Sisters and carried her back to St. Jago, where the vessel and cargo were *ransomed*, as these pirates call it, for 4000 dollars.

They compelled the captain to sign a bottomry bond for 1,200 dollars, charging the vessel with that proportion of the four thousand. This instrument, the work of pirates, has been sent to Philadelphia to be enforced, and it is said that this infamous transaction has found an agent to prosecute it; but it is not even supposed that any American court will entertain a cause, replete with fraud, and having its origin in force. [*Norfolk Ledger.*]

Extract of a letter dated Nachitoches, June 5, 1806.

"Mr. Freeman and his party arrived here a few days since from exploring the red river; he makes Nachitoches distant from the mouth of the river only 181 miles, in 31 degrees 46 minutes north lat. 97 degrees 39 minutes West of the meridian of Greenwich; he started again this day, and intends to go as far as the dividing ridge called the Cauhaves, between Louisiana and the Pacific; the expectations of information entertained from his expedition are very high, as the distance is said not to be very great from where the Paronic Indians are settled, a rich and very productive country.

"The report you mentioned of an engagement between our troops and the Spaniards I suppose arose from the desire of some one to anticipate the

intelligence of an event which from the conduct of the Spaniards, for a time appeared inevitable; however, they found we were not to be trifled with, and after making a great bluster retired when we were prepaired for them; they have appeared since more cautious, and when it is considered that the road from hence to Santa Fee, is not through marshes and over steep mountains but through a continued prairie to the very foot of the mountains of Santa Fee, and that the city itself is only 600 miles from this place. I apprehend they will be very cautious how they lead us after them

"We are in daily expectation of three companies of troops from St. Louis, who were ordered hither in consequence of the hostile conduct of the Spaniards; with that force we shall be able to repel every inroad, and to give a good account of any aggression.

"The climate here is incomparably fine and the lands on the Red River of the richest kind.

"P S. Since writing the foregoing, we have received information from a source that cannot be doubted, that Guardians, a Spanish lieutenant, with fifty men, had been dispatched from Nugadoches to intercept our exploring party, and with hostile instructions; that they have, by their emissaries, already endeavored to stir up the Indians of the Consachy villages, about one hundred miles above Nachitoches; but measures have been taken on our part to frustrate them, and to counteract them altogether; our party consists of 45 picked men, principally from the garrison here who will be more than a match for an equal number of Spaniards at least; our party have strict orders to avoid hostility, and not to give the least colour of excuse for aggression; but if attacked to do our duty.

NEW YORK, July 30.

We learn by capt. Wood of the brig Mary from Trinidad, that Gen. Miranda, in the ship Leander, the Lilly sloop of war in company, arrived there on the 22d of June. He brought with him about two hundred men, and had enlisted about three hundred more at Trinidad, among whom were some persons of the first respectability. Several of the inhabitants of Carraccas had fled to his standard The Leander was under British colours, and commanded by captain Johnson. The colours intended to be hoisted, on effecting a landing on the Main, are red, yellow, and blue. The prospect of success was in the highest degree flattering.

Letters from Trinidad by the Mary, contain the following information;

"We have this day received such intelligence as places things in so favorable a point of view, that hardly a doubt of success remains. We shall certainly leave this in a few days, and as certainly effect a landing, from whence I shall immediately write you."

"We are making every preparation for the point in view, and shall leave this in six days and in ten more the fate of the country will be decided. Our force is respectable, of which I would give you a correct statement, but for a reason which has prevented my writing as fully as I wish, that is, lest my letters should fall into improper hands on the passage.

"Reports from the Maine state that the government is tremblingly alive, and that they treat the prisoners, our friends, with a degree of lenity which was not generally expected."

On the 28th of June, General Miranda issued the following proclamation.

"*Friends and Countrymen,*

"The glorious opportunity now presents itself of relieving from oppression and arbitrary government, a people who are worthy of a better fate, who ought to enjoy the blessings of the finest country in the universe which bountiful Providence has given them, but who are shackled by despotism, too cruel for human nature longer to endure. Groaning under their present afflictions, they hail with extended arms the Noble Cause of Freedom and Independence, and call upon you to share with them in the godlike action of relieving your distressed fellow-creatures. Hasten then to join the standard of ONE who has the happiness to call himself your countryman, and is determined to rescue his country and to shed the last drop of his blood in promoting its happiness; an object of which he has never lost sight, for a moment of his life.

"There will be made a liberal distribution of land at the expiration of a revolutionary month, according to rank; privates, from the instant of enrolment, will be entitled to Provisions and Clothing with a quarter dollar per day as pay, not subject to any deductions.

"And you brave Volunteers of the Islands, who have nobly come forward to partake with us our honors, and to share with us our prosperity, hasten to follow those Officers under whose care you have already been trained, and who are impatient to lead you on to Victory and Wealth.

"The Gulph that Columbus first discovered and honoured with his presence will now witness the illustrious actions of your gallant efforts."

CHARLESTON, July 12.

The ship John and Francis, Silliman, of Charleston, a regular trader between this port and Bordeaux, was captured by the British ship of war the Leander, Capt. Whitby, on the 25th March last in lat. 28 N long. 71, W. on her homeward passage. The many acts of oppression and tyranny which the American commerce has experienced from the blockading British squadron before the harbour of New York, and particularly of Capt. Whitby, have now become so familiar to the public mind, that it is almost useless to say any thing about. Notwithstanding the tremendous proclamation of the President, acts of hostility against the sovereignty of our country are still perpetrated and the honest earnings of our citizens seized by lawless outrage Every citizen of this state knows Mr. Mey and Capt. Baas to be American citizens, and their property entitled to the protection of our government; and the vexatious detention of their property, though it will ultimately be released, is ruinous to the owners, and must eventually ruin all those who are so unfortunate as to fall into their hands The loss sustained by the owners, in consequence of the capture of this ship, will at least amount to five hundred thousand dollars.

Extract of a letter from captain Silliman of the ship John and Francis to his owner in this city, dated

"Halifax, June 11 1806

"Dear Sir,

"After a long contest, I obtained the restitution of the ship only last Wednesday, and the whole cargo is detailed and discharged, together with what I have claimed in behalf of Capt. Baas. The only reason now remaining for the detention of Captain Baas's property is, that they pretend to say that he had not funds in France sufficient to purchase so much property; but I hope to-morrow to be able to convince them to the contrary—if not I can do no more. I have already had six trials, and every time something else is wanting; however I hope to obtain the restitution of both his and your property, so as to sail in 7 or 8 days—this must necessarily cause 4 or 5 days detention, as the proofs are all to be copied and registered before trial. This very great detention has arisen from so many prizes being in this port, and the irregularity of the proceedings of the court. The court's expences will be very extravagant, I fear. The other day the brig Mars, capt. Hughes from St. Domingo, was restored by paying his own charges and those of the captors, which (court expences only) came to 1025 dollars; and this has been the general case with all vessels that have been restored in this port; first they detain them seven or eight weeks in port, then tell them if you will pay our court charge you may go about your business—if you do not choose to do so you may do as you can. This has been the general proceeding and conduct of this court.

"American vessels are daily flocking in here, and most of them sent by the Leander. Yesterday the ship ——— of New-York from Lima, was sent in, taken within 40 miles of the harbor of New-York, laden with cocoa, copper, and Peruvian bark, out on her voyage fourteen months—cargo worth between two and three hundred thousand dollars, which is enough in itself to condemn her in this port. This *infernal ship Leander and her notorious commander*, is a greater annoyance to the American commerce, than all the British navy besides. I shall be very liberal in expressing my detestation of his misconduct to me and my crew, which treatment as well to other Americans as myself. I am sure is unbecoming the character of a savage brute, much more a British officer while actually lying to; among these circumstances, the ship Hardware of New York, he boarded while my mate and people were on board—she was from New York bound to Liverpool—after firing one shot she hove to; but this did not satiate the vengeance of this monster (who had a long chase before he came within gun shot) but he actually fired upwards of twenty shot after before he would board her, and some of the shot are said to have hit the defenceless victim ship. These circumstances corroborating with many others of a similar nature are sufficient to make all mankind hate and detest him (said Whitby). You'll excuse the length of this letter, and permit me to conclude, by humbly subscribing myself most respectfully," &c.

GIBRALTAR, May 24.

The following particulars of a most brilliant achievment performed by his majesty's frigate Sirius, capt Prowse on the coast of Italy, have been received from an officer on board the frigate, and may be depended upon. We publish them without comments: no praise can be given the merit which the bare unadorned account bespeaks in the gallant commander and his brave crew.

H. M. S. Sirius, April 26 1806.

"On Thursday April 17, we gained information from a vessel we boarded at sea, that a French national squadron, consisting of one ship, three brigs, one bombarde, and five heavy gun vessels, had sailed that morning from Civita-Vechia for Naples. We immediately made all sail in chase of them, and at 4 o'clock had the pleasure of seeing them from our mast-head, and cleared ship for action; at 6 o'clock saw them very plain from our deck, under easy sail, and apparently determined to wait our attack: at half past six they hove to, and at 7 we commenced action on both sides within pistol shot; at 8, observed several of the enemy's vessels much damaged, and running in for the land, we still in close action with the ship and three brigs; at a quarter past 9, the ship ceased firing, and hailed us to say she had struck. I am sorry that we could not take possession of some other vessels, the night being so very dark, and our ship very much crippled and close to the land However we have given them something to remember us. The ship is la Bergere, and now with us at Malta. They mounted in the whole 93 guns, and 661 men, which you will see by the list of them I send you I can assure you we found enough to do with the whole of them; for the water was so smooth that all their guns told; and for a frigate like the Sirius, of 36 guns, and only 269 men, to have 93 guns and 661 men against her, it was serious indeed. Capt. Prowse has lost his nephew, Mr. Adair, a very fine young man; his brother was killed on board the Victory with Lord Nelson: he was captain of the marines. I am sorry to say that we had 9 killed and 20 wounded; the enemy had 30 killed and wounded.

The Knot.

MARRIED,

In this city, on Sunday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Sears, Mr. HEZEKIAH STEEL to Miss AVIS BARNARD.

Female Tuition

At PLEASANT-VALLEY Boarding School,

Near POUGHKEEPSIE, Dutchess County.

GIRLS from seven years of age, and upwards, will be boarded and instructed on the following terms, viz.

Plain and ornamental Needle Work, Reading, Grammar, Writing, and Arithmetic, at £.12 10s. per quarter.

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Books and stationary, suitable for the school, are provided free of expence: and washing, mending, &c. are included in the above terms. Payment for one quarter of a year must be constantly made in advance, and no pupil will be admitted for a shorter period than six months.

ROBERT ABBATT,
AGNES DEAN.

Pleasant-Valley, 7th Month 10th, 1806.

Wreath.

FOR THE BALANCE.

THE CONQUEROR.

LO! on gory mounds of dead,
Where fallen justice vanquish'd lies,
With blood-stain'd laurels round his head,
See the immortal tyrant rise.

Hail, victor—if that bloody name
Regales thine ear—we'll loud proclaim,
Great on thy prostrate foes,
Thy fields all shadow'd o'er with death,
And blooming green thy laurel wreath,
On heaps of carnage grows.

Insatiate monster, rob'd in blood;
Thou villain—carnage-crown'd,
Go look where Alexander stood.
Is he not there? Go search the ground—
Perchance, beneath some mould'ring tomb,
Thou'lt find the hero's narrow room;—
Think, then, like his must be thy doom,
In death's cold garments bound.

How peaceably this king of yore,
Who liv'd and breath'd, like thee, in gore,
Lies now a mould'ring frame.
Can death thus lowly humble thee?
The boor who trembling hears thy name,
Shall shortly know,
That thou, who strik'st down armies at a blow,
Art just as frail as he.

Thy fame—thy bloody fame, shall raise thee nought:
'Tis poor—'tis mortal glory;
With years of blood and carnage bought,
But vile and transitory.

Altho' thy fame away must wear,
And vanish like all other air,
Thy soul, which never dies,
When God's all-dreadful summons sound,
Forth from thy lowly bed of ground,
Shall, wrapt in horror, rise;
Then there
Prepare
The murder'd sons of earth to meet;
Then rise—all bloody rise before the judgment seat.

CARLOS.

Divergity.

FOR THE BALANCE.

LET us suppose that captain Holt and doctor Crouse happen to enter (nearly at the same time) the bar-room of a tavern in the city of Hudson Let us suppose that Holt takes a seat in one part of the room, near the bar, and doctor Crouse opposite to him, near the window, and that there are several other persons in the room, all seated. Let us suppose that the glass passes pretty freely about, and that a variety of criss-cross conversation takes place, in which Holt is addressed by name. Let us suppose that at the mention of Holt, the doctor's attention is roused, and that he makes the following enquiry of the person who sits next to him, and which gives rise to a very savoury dialogue between the doctor and Holt.

Doctor. (hearing Holt's name mentioned and speaking to the person next to him) Ish dis de Holt who ish de etitur of a newsh-popper in dis town, who run from de Yankees, pecause he dit not like to shtay, ant pecause dey shay he vas not so as he shoult pe.

Stranger. This is the man, sir.

Doctor. Now I dell you vat. I pelieve dat dis Holt pe a pig skunkrell. He come to dis place for de munnish. De repooplickens of dis place puy him, ant pay for him, ant gib him five huntret tollars. Vell den, he pe so tam chelous ven any oter boty ket a little munnish, dat he make sush enuff for en tousan man. You musht know dat mine name is toctor John M. Crouse, de mat tog toctor, ant dat de letchisslitter up dis shtate, dit gib me en tousan tollars for making pooplick de cure for de pite of mat tog. Vell den, pecause he did not ket de tousan tollars himzellf, he has apoosed me ant de letchisslitter, ant tink himzellf a man of great debility, ant a mity pig selow.

While this discourse is held between the doctor and the stranger, Holt eyes them attentively, and perceiving himself the subject of it, and spoken of in such disrespectful terms, is ready to burst with vexation. In the mean time, the glass passes round and comes to Holt. At the same moment that Holt quits the glass, the doctor quits speaking. Holt then, casting a stern look at the doctor, addresses him as follows, which opens the dialogue between them:—

Holt. (looking very angry.) My friend, I perceive from your talk with the person next to you, that you have taken the liberty to speak very slightingly of me. From what I can gather from your corrupt accent, bad language, and crooked pronunciation, you have abused me. Now I tell you I don't like such lingo.

Doctor. Mishter Holt, mine gootness! you talk so, dat te tevil tack me ven I unterstant de halt. You an etitur, and dont know Inckli.sh! You talk of lingo! Now who hab eber heart de like from an etitur? I kess you mean "slingo," as some peeples call Hutsun rum. Now if you tont lik vat you trunk chust no*w*, you neet not ket mat mit me for it, I tit not mak it, I tit not gib it to you.

Holt. You are a pretty critic—you who employ such barbarous language. You know what I meant. I meant that I did'nt like your abuse.

Doctor. I pe no more of an *cricket* dan you. I tit not spick in more *parper house lantketch* dan you. Ant if you shay dat I meant to apoose you, I tell you I tit, ant mak de pest of it vor yourzellf.

Holt. You are a gross empiric.

Doctor. Mine name ish John M. Crouse. I pe not callt *Crouse* Hempetrick—so I tell you dat you musht call me py mine prupper name.

Holt. Now, is it not enough to provoke any man, that the legislature of this state should give a thousand dollars to such a fellow as you.

Doctor. Mishter Holt, an selow pe an sheep's teef. Tont you call me so akin. De tousan tollars trooble you mush. Pecause you ket put five huntret tollars for coming from de Yankees, ant I cot an tousan for dishcoffering a cure for de mat tog pite, you make all dis slocshteration.

Holt. You are beneath my regard. I'll have no *altercation* with you.

Doctor. I kess dere vilt pe *helter cashun* enuff vor you pefore you tie.

Holt. I tell you, you are an ignorant quack. I'll have nothing to do with you.

Doctor. You pe an stupig tunce, a nickempoop.

Holt. It is almost a disgrace to a man's dignity to be near you.

Doctor. Vat is your ticknity? You talk of *tishgreas* up your ticknity! Do you know of an assussitation formet to mak an company in Hutsun, ven de offishurs vere agreet shoult pe chooset py de assussitation, ant ven you vas gone up to Albany, and cot yourzellf mate captin, py de counshill, ant ven you come pack mit your commission in your bocket, ant ten ven de company met showt it. I kess dat tit cast some *tishgreas* up your ticknity.

Holt. I know where you got this 'bominable slander.

Doctor. It ish no *Pumple Pee* slanter; It ish de trute. But stoop. I hab cot not tone mit you. Vel den, ven de company met ant you showt your *commission*, de vote vas vether you shoult pe de captin, ant you hat four votes pesides yourzellf; ant now shee vat ticknity in captin Holt, ant his company—mit his cook'd up hat, ant his ledder, ant his cuckate, ant his rechimentils, ant his swort, ant his spatturashes up his lecks. O teare! how stoush he'll pe! ant ten vat ticknity in his company! Tam me, dey pe all offishurs, pesides trummer ant sifer. Let me shee, dere pe four, pesides de captin. Vel den, dere pe two offishurs—den dere pe two more, von vor trummer and tudder vor sifer. Chust like *Virshinny* company: all offishurs pesides moosick. Vel den, de captin vill marsh de offishur pehind, ant de moosick before. Sworts trawn, looking tevlish prave. Moosick play, company marsh, ant if dey tont scare all pe turkeys, keeses, ganters, tucks, trakes, hens, roosshters, ant chickents, in de lant, den I will tink dey pe more corachous dan de captin.

Holt. I'm sorry that I've had any thing to do with you. I'll get out of your sight as soon as possible. (He walks off)

Doctor. Stoop, stoop, stoop, captin Holt.

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